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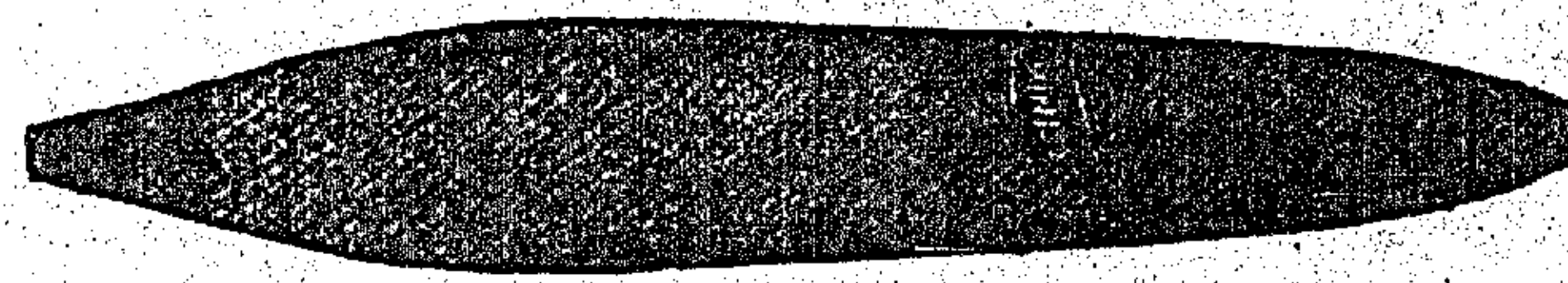
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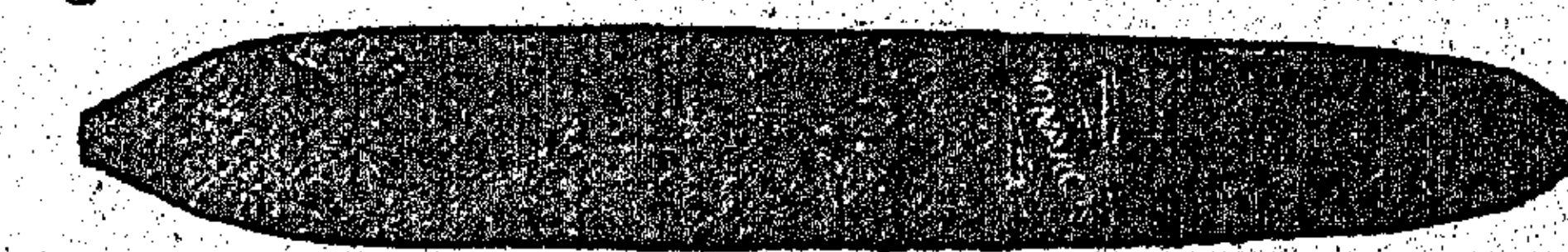
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[1351]

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[1739]

THE GOVERNMENT AND MAN-POWER.

[BY SIR HEDLEY LE HAY.]

The spirit and strength of Britain are never so fully revealed as in a time of national crisis. That is what the Government are always ready to tell us. They are now laying so much stress on the fact that one is tempted to wonder whether they welcome a crisis as something of a god-send—something that enables them the more easily to accomplish their purposes, and to divert attention from events upon which it would be gravely inconvenient to have the public mind centred. But be that as it may, it is true that Britain is never so splendid in her spirits and her deeds as when she is most severely tested and tried. Of this the war is for the moment the living witness. We are laying on the altar of liberty, without stint and without regret, that which is of the very essence of a nation's life.

And this is not yet. The gravity of the present crisis cannot be exaggerated. As Mr. Asquith told the House of Commons, never since the war began has the country had to face a situation that has been so grave a menace to the Empire and to the fortunes of liberty and humanity. It will be met, of course, as other crises have been met. Nothing that is necessary to maintain our fighting forces and to turn the tide of battle will be withheld. The last thing the nation will accept is defeat.

If there is hesitation anywhere, it springs not from doubt as to the end in view, but from lack of confidence in the capacity of the Government to achieve it. The Prime Minister has told us that the essence of the present situation is that of a crisis. He has said that the Government are not only prepared to meet it, but that they are prepared to meet it with a determination which is not only a determination to win, but a determination to win at all costs. He has said that the Government are not only prepared to meet it, but that they are prepared to meet it with a determination which is not only a determination to win, but a determination to win at all costs.

What the gain of the New Military Service Act will be when measured in the terms of fighting strength no one can tell. The Government, by its own confession, is ignorant on this point as everyone else. It may yield an addition to the front line force of 100,000 men. It may not yield more than half that number. But one thing is certain. Be these men many or few, they can be obtained only at an immense cost to the nation and under conditions that will raise the gravest of economic problems. A certain disorganisation of industry is inevitable. Many businesses will have to be closed down altogether, the output of others that are rightly regarded as of vital national importance will be seriously hampered. As a consequence overseas trade will be limited to the detriment of our own dealings with neutral countries, and at home there will be a substantial reduction of revenue. Less trade means less taxation, and less taxation means a depleted national exchequer. To obscure these facts in a mist of patriotism would be foolish; to talk of them as if by any chance they could result in an increase of the sum total of the available national effort for the conduct of the war would be worse than foolish.

Patriotism will not fail. The men between 42 and 51, who have been bearing the heavy burden involved in the maintenance of the economy of interests of the country, know what is at stake, and no one can doubt that they will do their duty now with the self-sacrifice and the determination that have distinguished them through the whole course of the war. But patriotism can be strained to the breaking point. As a matter of fact, it is being strained to that point now by the uncertainty into which the business community has been plunged. And for this Mr. Lloyd George and the Government cannot escape responsibility. They have not actually trifled with the problem of man-power, they have shown a lamentable lack of resolution and courage in dealing with it. Last numbers of young men who could have been spared for military service have been allowed to continue in non-essential trades in the Civil Service and in munitions industries. Where they might have been called up in hundreds they have been called up in tens and twenties. And now, to recover the leeway due to their blundering, the Government are compelled to fall back on the older men who are the sinews of business and the men who are of least military value.

To plead surprise as an excuse for this necessity is absurd. There has been no real surprise. It was known that an immense reinforcement of our military power this year was essential. Russia collapsed as a fighting force a year ago, and in his dealings with the engineers months ago Sir Auckland Geddes let it be known, presumably with the authority of the War Cabinet, that this would mean a transference of more than a million and a half of troops from the Eastern to the Western front. Sir William Robertson at the same time was insistent on the things that ought to be done to meet this menace. But the essential things were not done. Instead of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, Versailles, and the dismissal though it passed under another name—of Sir William Robertson, in relation to the things that mattered, the Government waited and did not see. Now they have acted—too late.

Surprise there has been none. What has been lacking has been efficient administration, and efficiency is the first law for a Government as for an army. We have not an efficient Government. It is plainly the duty of Parliament not only to demand it, but to see that we get it, and a heavy responsibility will rest upon it if it shirks this duty.

RUSSIAN UPHEAVAL—AN OFFICER'S STORY.

Writing from Odessa in December last to a friend in England, an officer of what was once the Russian army, gives the following intimate account of the revolution as it affected him personally, his family, and his military career:—

It is difficult to give you in a letter an idea of all the tribulations we went through during this black year. I will, however, try to follow the main line of what happened to us. Just about a year ago I left Petrograd for the Roumanian front, leaving, with the utmost difficulty, provided my wife and the children with rooms at an hotel in Petrograd. On January 1st I was appointed commander of a Siberian rifle regiment, with which I fought rather successfully in the south and round Galatz. In March the revolution came. My wife and children had a very anxious time, because the hotel was attacked and sacked. They fled under protection of British officers, and for several weeks had to camp in the draying-rooms of more fortunate friends of ours while the hotel was put in a fit state to be inhabited.

Meanwhile I, at the front, was trying to adapt my regiment to the new order of things, and to stem the tide of demoralisation, disintegration and disorganisation which set in with the first news of the revolution. All the world knows at present to what this wave of undigested ideas of liberty and its application brought the Russian Army. Knowing my people, and knowing the army, I was most pessimistic from the beginning, and was often much reproved and criticised for my lukewarm attitude towards the inauguration of this glorious era. However, I managed to keep my men in hand as well as that we were repeatedly held up as an example, and that up to the first days of September I had no serious trouble, such as the killing or arresting of officers, wholesale desertions, and so forth. So it went on during March and April. Then I happened to come to Petrograd on some official business. There I found my wife still at the hotel. The almost at the end of her tether both for news and for money. Our rooms that in 1916 had cost seven roubles fifty, had risen to twenty roubles.

It was impossible to stay longer in Petrograd, and so, "sénce tenante," we decided to move to Odessa to find a better climate, better lodgings, and cheaper rates of living. Moreover, Odessa was near to the Roumanian front, where I then meant to stay after my time of regimental duty was over. So to Odessa we came, found a flat, but as the van containing our furniture and all our earthly belongings were still at the Custom House in Petrograd, with hardly any hope of moving them, owing to the congestion of traffic, we had to camp in the flat with camp-beds and a few borrowed chairs. However, they spent the summer somehow, while I returned to the front. In May, June and July we had some very serious and responsible work in August, when the 1st Roumanian army stopped Mackensen's advance, and thus saved what is left of Roumania and Russia's military reputation. But in the military sense things were beginning to look hopeless not only to me, who never had a glimpse of hope since March, but to all reasonable military people. Socialism and internationalism and pacifism were rife, and the horizon dim and distant. Three years' fighting were telling more and more.

At that time my term for commanding my regiment expired, and I was to receive a Staff appointment, and be made a general. I went to Petrograd. The new Chief of the General Staff and the new War Minister offered me a very big place. I accepted it on their presentation that the centre of gravity of the construction of the army was in Petrograd, and undoubtedly it was. About the middle of September one of my daughters fell ill with typhoid, an illness which is now prevalent in most places, owing to a crowd of military hospitals and the declining sanitary condition of every town in Russia. Alone in Odessa, in a house little better than a bivouac, my wife nursed her with the greatest pluck, patience, and fortitude, and pulled her through against tremendous odds. I came down on receiving a telegram (fifteen days late), and found the patient recovering, but another daughter down with the same illness in a most severe form.

I returned to Petrograd, and was in the throes of the October Bolshevik revolution. I was arrested, together with my chief, but extricated myself without much difficulty, and went on trying to reason with the leaders of the new revolution. It looked as if we were going to prevent the final smash. Just at that time I got a telegram (again a fortnight late) of my daughter's death. I left as soon as my state of semi-prisoner allowed me to do, and came to Odessa for the funeral. On the evening of the funeral my wife, who was guiding me, fell by sheer nervous strength until I had arrived and everything was over, fell ill, and in a few days it became clear that she, too, had typhoid. I had her transported to the best hospital at Odessa, as our improvised household could not be equal to a third patient, especially in illness when the procuring of sugar or food or milk is at times a struggle with a problematical issue. In this hospital she is very comfortable. The illness was a rather mild form, and now she is completely out of the wood, and going to get up to-morrow, for the first time.

I am staying in Odessa indefinitely, as my chief in Petrograd was again arrested. The General Staff has ceased to exist, and all the Government offices are entirely disorganised. At the present moment I do not know whether I am holding my appointment or am retired, or whether I may be arrested for contumacy. I have drawn my pay for last month here in Odessa, but whether I will draw it again is a question, as by decree of the "National Commissioners," officers and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA'S SHIPPING.

OUTPUT THAT EQUALS ALMOST REST OF WORLD.

A striking analysis of the entire shipping situation was given recently, by Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, addressing the National Marine League of the Society of Engineers recently. He stated that the vessels already built or now under construction on the Isherwood system had an aggregate dead-weight carrying capacity of 7,500,000 tons, while probably 99 per cent., if not 100 per cent. (exclusive of the Government standard vessels being converted into tankers), of the total oil-tank tonnage under construction throughout the world was on this system.

Referring to the standardisation of shipbuilding, Mr. Isherwood said it had for some time past been a common practice with builders specialising in general cargo vessels to adopt a ship of given dimensions and size, and make it a standard design, but the Government system of standardisation had swept all this aside and insisted on the builders constructing vessels to the design of the Advisory Committee, and afterwards to the design of the Deputy Controller of Auxiliary Shipbuilding. This was a serious mistake, the result of which was to be found in the recently published figures showing an alarming falling off in the output. The facilities afforded for saving steel and increasing dead-weight carrying capacity of the outstanding features of the Isherwood system, its results had been determined and admitted by the Government department most immediately concerned, and he confessed to a feeling of wonderment at departments which in one breath gravely warned the country of a shortage of steel and tonnage, and in the next breath declined to effect a substantial saving of the one and an equally substantial increase in the other. Japan was building on the Isherwood system 50 per cent. in excess of the total of the British standard ship programme; but the conservatism and prejudice of our Government refused to take advantage of a saving of over 45,000 tons of steel and 200,000 tons of raw material to manufacture this steel.

Another phase of standardisation which the lecturer warmly advocated was the production of "fabricated" ships, the idea being to press into the shipbuilders' service the organisation and resources of bridge-building works and kindred plants, which might do the maximum amount of fashioning and riveting together of parts to be afterwards erected and completed in the shipyards. This method, he said, was adopted in America on a much larger scale than here. Mr. Isherwood also urged the construction of "unsinkable" ships. "I would much prefer," he said, "to take a week or two longer in building a ship that would have a sporting chance of getting home after being torpedoed than build one that would have no probability of returning if he received the attentions of an enemy submarine."

In a discussion which followed, more than one of the speakers expressed the opinion that Mr. Isherwood had underrated rather than overrated the advantages of his system.

SIXTY-SEVEN STEEL SHIPYARDS.

The Germans thought that by crippling their own vessels in American waters they would be able to prevent us using them. But American ingenuity and resourcefulness gave answer by restoring these vessels to efficiency. With an expenditure of little less than \$3,000,000 we have secured in placing in ours and the Allies' war service 118 first-class German-Austrian vessels, representing a carrying capacity of nearly 800,000 dead-weight tons.

At the outset the 37 old steel yards began increasing their capacity, until now they have 105 ways, as against 168 eight months ago. Other parts of their plants have been increased proportionately. We have made provision for additional new steel yards some of which have been given financial assistance by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Thirty additional new steel shipyards are thus being erected, with a total of 233 shipbuilding ways. Thus we now have, in the aggregate, 67 steel shipyards, either wholly or partly engaged in Fleet Corporation work.

The capacity for wooden shipbuilding has been increased, until we now have 81 wooden shipbuilding yards with 332 ways, completed or nearing completion. With these wood and steel ways, we shall have 521 more berths than Sir Eric Geddes, in his recent speech, stated England has at the present time.

The proposal to build ships of concrete was at first regarded as a fascinating absurdity. On March 16th there was launched from the yards of the San Francisco Company the first concrete steamship vessel, which the builders christened "Faith." We hope she will exemplify her name. The builders believe she will.

In 1916 there were fewer than 45,000 men employed in all the shipyards of the country. On March 2nd, 1918, we had increased this number to 233,000.

Only three fabricating shipyards at Hog Island, Newark Bay, and Bristol (Pennsylvania) are in the quality assembling yards. These three yards, with their 60 ways at Hog Island, 28 at Newark Bay, and 12 at Bristol, will produce in a single year more ships than England, the greatest maritime nation in the world, has ever been able to turn out in the same length of time.

When the high point in the curve of production is finally reached the magnitude of America's shipbuilding programme will be realised. It will be a continuous performance of production and launching.

Our first need now is for a great merchant marine. Our gigantic programme for ship construction will place us in a position where we can rely on our native resources rather than dependent on the fleet of our competitors, as it has been very largely in the past. No nation can be great commercially unless it has its own manufacturing and shipping, and this is the goal that will be passed in peace if we can reach it in war.

There is no doubt that we are destined to be one of the leading shipbuilding nations of the world. We shall have the largest number of shipyards, material and labour, and when our shipbuilding plants are completed and organised on sound business lines, so as to produce ships cheaply and rapidly, we shall not only produce enough ships to become the leader in the commerce of the world by furnishing transportation at reasonable rates, thereby performing a service to the rest of the world, but we shall build ships in such large numbers and at such fair prices that we shall become the Mecca of the shipbuilding trade of the world.

soldiers are levelled in rank, and are to receive indiscriminately 7 roubles 50 per month. My promotion to general is off, or "ad Kalendas Graecas," as there are no ranks in the New Army. Four of my decorations due for the battles in August—one Russian, two Roumanian, and the Legion d'Honneur, are off; there are no decorations in the New Army, and none to be expected from the Allies just at present. In short, my military career has been wrecked, and I do not see the possibility for any self-respecting man to stay in such an army in the immediate future.—Daily Telegraph.

STANDARD SHIPBUILDING. "FABRICATED" VESSELS.

A paper on "Modern Shipbuilding and Economy in Material" was read by Mr. J. W. Isherwood, the inventor of the Isherwood longitudinal system of ship construction, before the members of the Society of Engineers recently. He stated that the vessels already built or now under construction on the Isherwood system had an aggregate dead-weight carrying capacity of 7,500,000 tons, while probably 99 per cent., if not 100 per cent. (exclusive of the Government standard vessels being converted into tankers), of the total oil-tank tonnage under construction throughout the world was on this system.

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THE NANKING IRON MINES. MORTGAGE TO THE JAPANESE VIRTUALLY CONCLUDED.

Last night (says the N.Y. Daily News of June 30th) news was received in Shanghai that the Chinese Cabinet a few days ago passed a resolution to the effect that the Fenghuangshan iron mine be transferred from the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to the Ministry of War, and the latter immediately came to an agreement with the Japanese Government, whereunder the mine will be worked by the Chinese and steel be manufactured by the Chinese and Japanese, the latter providing Yen 20,000,000 to carry out the work.

THE OKURA LOAN. In the time of President Yuan Shikai, Messrs. Okura & Co., lent a Chinese syndicate \$1,000,000 to develop the Fenghuangshan mine. This loan agreement was never ratified by the Chinese Government; four successive Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture, Chou Tze-chi, Chang Kuo-kai, Ku Chung-hsi and Tien Wen-lih all refused to ratify the transaction. On the other hand the Chinese Government repeatedly offered to return the money to the Japanese, but the latter were unwilling to accept it, hoping that the loan agreement would ultimately be recognized by China. Even the present Government has refused to ratify the agreement, but now the Ministry of War has taken the matter up as a war measure, and agreed to participate with the Japanese in the erection of a steel plant at Fenghuangshan on condition that the Chinese alone will be permitted to take the ore out of the mine.

Messrs. Okura & Co. are understood to have abandoned their claim to the \$1,000,000 and handed over their interests to the Japanese Government, so that the affair assumes the form of one of the new military measures between the two Ministries of War. The Japanese want to participate in both the mining and the steel works, but the Chinese are not willing to agree to that, and negotiations on this point still continue. The Japanese Government has offered to lend Yen 20,000,000 to China for opening the mine and erecting the necessary plant.

LARGEST DEPOSIT IN CHINA. The Fenghuangshan mine contains the largest single deposit of ore that has been discovered in China, and the ore is most suitable for the manufacture of munitions of war as it contains less sulphur than any other ore so far discovered in this country. It is estimated that there are 80,000,000 tons of ore available, and hitherto successive Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce in China have maintained a tight grip on the property, considering it to be a most important factor in the industrial development of the Yangtze Valley.

SUICIDE OF A HOSPITAL PATIENT.

TROUBLED BY A STRANGE DREAM.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity as coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese woman who committed suicide on June 19th by throwing herself out of a window of one of the wards in the Government Civil Hospital.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. E. White, D. Eddie, and A. M. Stark.

The Coroner explained that the deceased was an amah, living in Belcher's Street. On June 12th she accidentally fell out of the window of the first floor and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. It was also alleged that deceased had had a quarrel with her mistress, and was consequently very depressed. When examined at the Hospital, she was found to be suffering from a few abrasions and a severe shock, there being no indication whatever that the injuries would prove fatal. She was in No. 15 ward on the top floor of the building and was getting on very well. On June 19th, deceased, either through mental derangement, or depression or some other cause, threw herself from the Hospital verandah, and when picked up by the authorities was found to be dead. As the Hospital was a public institution it was necessary to hold that enquiry and it was for the jury to decide whether deceased met her death by some such cause as that attributed by him, or whether anyone was responsible for her death owing to negligence, such as not keeping the bars of the verandah in proper condition.

The mistress of the deceased woman stated that deceased had a strange dream one night, in which a woman dressed up in red garments told her, "You must go away from this house; if you do not you will be killed." Since that time deceased had been depressed and was constantly asking permission to return to her village. In her endeavour to leave the house without any one being aware she fell over the balcony and was removed to the Hospital.

Witness at this stage made a very incoherent and confused statement, muddling up her answers and refusing to reply "Yes" or "No" to questions.

Mr. Wolfe: I don't think there is any use in trying to get any other evidence from this goose.

Dr. C. W. McKenny deposed that death was due to rupture of the heart.

Inspector MacDonald stated that two of the bars built round the top floor of the hospital as a means of protection for patients had been broken. Deceased, who was very stout, would not have been able to get through the opening unless she had forced herself.

A ward attendant stated that deceased used to mutter something constantly, and was very depressed.

The Coroner, in summing up, said there was no doubt that the woman deliberately committed suicide. Presumably, she forced herself between the broken bars.

The jury brought in a verdict of "suicide while temporarily insane."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

POLICE SCHOOL.

All members of No. 3 Co. (except those on duty) who did not attend for examination on June 21st or 24th will attend on Thursday next, July 4th. Platoon Inspectors will attend.

RECRUITS.

Recruits of all units, other than those attached or transferred from H.K. Defence Corps, will parade under the Sgt.-Major at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays until passed out. Uniform and helmets.

The first parade will take place on Friday, July 6th.

BAND PRACTICES—5 P.M.

Fridays, July 6th, 12th and 19th. Tuesdays, July 9th and 16th.

By Order,

T. P. Hovon,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, July 2nd, 1918.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 29th June are as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 26 weeks.
This Year	8,609	234,233
Last Year	13,305	244,619
1917-18	2,784	2,554

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

John Constantino, a Greek cigarette vendor, was charged, on remand, with stealing a bicycle, valued at \$85, from a contractor in Kowloon.

Mr. J. R. Wood dismissed the case as there was insufficient evidence against the defendant.

POSSESSION OF UNSTAMPED LETTERS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of nine unstamped letters.

It was stated that defendant was arrested by a Preventive Officer in Canton Road with the letters, which were concealed in his shoes.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$18.

SHOP BONDS NO USE AS SURETY.

A Chinese Admiral of Lung Chai-kwong's fleet was charged, on remand, with being concerned in the armed robbery which took place recently in Wood Road.

Mr. J. M. Hall, who appeared for defendant, said that as his client had been in prison for over a month, he hoped the Magistrate would either fix a date for hearing the case, or reduce the bail.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said the offence was a very serious one, but, in view of Mr. Hall's contention, he would reduce the bail to \$2,000. The Court, however, would not accept shop bonds owing to the fact that no sooner did something go wrong than the shops were closed down and the guarantors disappeared.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of five taels, five mace, and eight candareens of opium.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

A *liberty* stated that he arrested defendant in Queen's Road, while he was carrying a parcel containing the opium concealed in two biscuit boxes.

Mr. Goldring said his client had bought the opium for the use of his coolies. The law allowed him five taels.

Inspector Kent said there were five mace, eight candareens in excess of the amount allowed.

Mr. Goldring stated that the five mace, eight candareens were found in another box, which did not belong to defendant.

Defendant, who said he was a member of the American Church, bore out his solicitor's statement.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said he thought defendant's story was a reasonable one and discharged him. The excess opium was confiscated.

BANDAGE CUTTING BY MACHINE.

A USEFUL SHANGHAI INVENTION.

A new bandage cutting machine has been presented to the British Women's Work Association, Shanghai, by the directors of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. (says the *N.C. Daily News*). A broad roll of gauze is placed in position at one end of the machine, passed through a pair of rollers, then under the knives, between two more rollers, by which time it has been turned into neatly trimmed strips and thence to another roller, where it is wound into separate rolls. The knives with razor keen edges revolve against the material and make a clean cut, cleaner than most people can do with scissors, and eminently straight. The new machine has been constructed from the ideas of Mrs. H. E. Morris.

There was also a bandage-winder, for making the cut bandages up into their ultimate closely drawn rolls, another ingenious machine, the motive power of which is provided by a fan motor.

ARMED ASSISTANCE IN SIBERIA.

PETITIONS TO ALLIES FROM HARBIN.

On the initiative of the Far Eastern Committee, an extraordinary meeting was held at Harbin which lasted nine hours (says the Correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*). There were present numerous representatives from the Siberian towns, members of the Provisional Siberian Government, the Constituent Assembly, Deputies from the former Duma, and members and representatives of several Harbin public organizations. A member of the Duma named Vostrotin presided.

After a long debate it was resolved to telegraph to the Allied Ministers in Peking asking for immediate armed assistance to be despatched to Siberia to fight against the Bolsheviks and Germans.

An officer who has just arrived from General Simonov's front says that the enemy is using for reconnoitering purposes three aeroplanes, manned by German aviators. Discipline in the enemy's ranks has recently been much improved on account of most of the Red Guards having been replaced by Germans and Austrians.—*Reuter*.

OPIUM WORTH HALF-A-MILLION PESOS SEIZED AT MANILA.

RUNNING FIGHT BETWEEN SMUGGLERS AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

GANG WITH AGENCIES IN HONGKONG AND MANILA.

The Manila *Cablenews* of the 28th ult. states:—"With all the accompaniments of medieval piracy, disguise, rendezvous, boat-chasing and exchange of shots, the Customs Secret Service intercepted contraband opium from the steamer *Yuen-sung* on Sunday morning valued at half a million pesos, opium which the smugglers attempted to land some distance beyond Mariveles and with which the five men hired to fetch it ashore were caught red-handed. It is expected their confessions will lead to the rounding up of the 'higher-ups'—rich Chinese merchants and possibly involving officials of the Government occupying exalted positions."

The story is told in greater detail as follows:—Captain Arlegui, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Bureau of Customs, knew this shipment was to come in for some time past, and he had been studying the case carefully, with the resulting coup of Sunday morning, the result of four days of anxious and watchful waiting on the part of his agents.

These agents were sent to Mariveles on Thursday morning, provided with maps of that part of the coast and sea drawn to scale. They were ordered to disguise themselves as fishermen, which they did; and to keep in communicating distance of the telegraph office, which they also did. Sunday morning, having diligently tended their nets for three days, they received the orders which were to make them fishers of men. They were told to look out for the *Yuen-sung* coming in from Hongkong, and to meet her well out beyond the channel. Twelve men were retained as oarsmen and the agents proceeded to the route which the *Yuen-sung* must take in getting into the bay.

This was after midnight, and five men in two bancas were the agents. At five in the morning the *Yuen-sung* appeared. On the poop was a Celestial, gazing off into the golden dawn. Near his side, apparently as wrapped in wonder at the coming day, was a member of the *Yuen-sung's* crew. Near them was a goodly sized bundle and a goodly bundle, forsooth. Almost without thought, and certainly without second thought, the Celestial and his companion lowered it over the vessel's stern. What was it? Only an empty oil box, with two empty oil cans soldered air-tight, on one side, and on the other side two rice sacks filled with 1,907 tins of opium, valued at not less than P.500,000.

The five men in the two bancas made straight for the bundle and got it into one of their boats; then they stopped fishing. The Secret Service agents made straight for the five men in the two bancas, and likewise lost interest in fishing.

A race for life ensued.

A small launch put out from shore, made for the pursuing agents and opened fire on them. The agents drew their revolvers and returned the fire. Forty or fifty shots were exchanged. The launch retired, discomfited, and the agents looked about them, only to find their oarsmen had ducked into the sea, believing the Huns were upon them.

But the agents had been fishermen. They could now be oarsmen. The pursuit continued with the agents gradually gaining on the contrabandistas. Presently they were close enough to overhaul them, and, in desperation, fearing to be "caught with the goods on them," the fleeing smugglers dumped the opium into the sea, first cutting it loose from its buoy. Down it went in 15 feet of water. One of the agents, Palao, an expert diver, marked the spot with his practiced eye. The smugglers were overhauled and arrested and placed in the Mariveles jail.

This done, the agents returned to the spot where the opium had been dumped overboard from the banca. For eight straight and steady hours Palao dived for the treasure, at last bringing it triumphantly up, with him, after almost despairing of ever locating it. His companions had no little trouble in hauling him up with it—Palao weighs 170 pounds; the opium weighed not less than (Continued at foot of next column.)

PRINCE ARTHUR IN JAPAN.

CORDIAL ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught when making the presentation of a Field-Marshal's baton to H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan said:—

"Sire,—I have it in command from the King-Emperor, my august master and Royal cousin, to ask Your Imperial Majesty graciously to receive the baton of a Field-Marshal of the British Army, which I am empowered to deliver to Your Imperial hand."

"In accepting the rank of Field-Marshal Your Imperial Majesty has conferred the highest honour on the British Army, which is proud to be associated with the mighty army of Japan, whose glorious traditions of self-sacrifice and ardent patriotism have evoked the admiration of the world."

"By your gracious acceptance of the insignia of the highest military dignity of the army of His Britannic Majesty, Your Imperial Majesty will not only exalt the spirit of comradeship animating Japanese and British soldiers in their common efforts to uphold the cause of freedom and right, but will give further proof of the strength of the indissoluble bonds of alliance and friendship which unite the two nations."

"His Majesty King George trusts, Sire, that you will regard his Royal Commission, constituting and appointing Your Majesty to be a British Field-Marshal as a signal mark of his unalterable friendship and esteem. He feels that on no sovereign could an emblem of the highest military rank of his army be more fittingly bestowed."

H.M. the Emperor of Japan replied:—

Your Royal Highness's welcome visit affords me a very high degree of gratification."

His Majesty King George, my august Ally, may indeed be proud of his army, which continues invincibly to hurl back the utmost efforts of our enemies."

"To be accorded the highest rank in such an army is a mark of His Majesty's friendship and regard which I shall ever appreciate."

I receive this baton from Your Royal Highness's hands with the sincerest pleasure, and I request you to convey to His Majesty the King my thanks for the gift and the excellent mode of its transmission, together with an assurance of the sentiments of attachment which animate me towards him as well as of my constant wishes for His Majesty's health and prosperity."

The Mayor of Tokio, Viscount Tajiri, proceeded to Kasumigaseki Palace on June 20th and presented to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught a pair of swords as a token of respect from the people of Tokio.

The longer sword is of genuine Court style, and is to be worn horizontally, different from the ordinary samurai sword, which is worn edge upward. The blade of this weapon is by Gassan, of Osaka, the same as the one presented by H.I.M. the Emperor to the city of Verdun. The mountings represent the highest workmanship of living craftsmen. The shorter sword is of the *Daikoku* style and the blade is 500 years old.

TREATMENT OF AMERICANS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

Some idea of the treatment that American soldiers are receiving in German prison camps may be gathered from a letter received by a boy's parents at Minneapolis. He says:—"We are having the very best treatment. The Germans provide us with the best of everything. We could not be better treated if we were with our own people. There is only one thing we could wish for, and that is to be at Lakewood Park." Lakewood Park is a cemetery.

300 pounds, after its bath in the sea. Having recovered it, however, the agents went back to Mariveles, and telegraphed back "We met the enemy and he is ours!" and after a night's rest returned to Manila with the spoils of victory.

One half million pesos' worth of opium is the 'biggest opium haul made in a decade and one of the biggest hauls made in the history of the Islands."

Later reports state that the investigation has revealed the opium gang to be a quasi corporation with agencies both in Manila and in Hongkong.

On June 15th a haul of 500 tins of contraband opium was made at Zamboanga, by agents Lamby and Penafior. This was being smuggled in by Moros and Chinese.

When the last mail left Manila the officers of the *Yuen-sung* were under summons to appear at the Customs House for investigation. The point at issue is the alleged change of route of the vessel. The Acting Collector is in possession of information to the effect that the *Yuen-sung* made a substantial detour from the regular route of vessels from Hongkong; the supposed object having been to get in closer to shore. If the vessel is found to have been implicated, it is believed, says the *Cablenews*, that the fine imposed will be a heavy one. Meanwhile no clearance will be issued.

Other reports state that there were 2,500 tins of opium in the original shipment on the *Yuen-sung*, and that one sack containing 563 tins valued at about P215,000 was not recovered by the Customs secret service agents, one of whom, Palao, spent eight hours on Sunday diving and searching the sea bottom before recovering the two that were finally brought in.

The code message which came to Capt. Arlegui said "2,500 tins," and it is believed that the full shipment was made.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

ALL IN THE LATEST STYLES IN

WHITE AND COLOURED WASHING MATERIALS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

\$10.00 TO \$30.00 EACH

These dresses having arrived late for the Season's Trade we have marked them at very Low Prices to ensure a clearance.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.



We have the agency for the celebrated

Sherwin-Williams Paints & Varnishes.

This means that we have a special high quality finish for every purpose or surface.

STOCKS CARRIED OF:—

S. W. P.

Prepared Paint.

FLAT-TONE.

For Interior Walls.

ENAMELS.

COPAL VARNISH.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building, HONGKONG. CANTON.



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Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

HAS THE BEST SELECTION OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

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A RARE COLLECTION OF 350 COINS of Different Nations with a Portable Cabinet and Valuable Numismatic Books for \$560 only.

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No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, 1846

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FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 125, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1833.

1857

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 12 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz. —

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Ltd.,
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Ltd.,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Ltd.,
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Ltd.,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.,
BANQUE PARISIENNE POUR L'ETRANGER, Ltd.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2nd year, will be —

On £20 Bonds, 2 s. d. 13 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 13 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd year 2 7 1/2

Net amount payable 10 2 1/2

On £100 Bonds, 2 s. d. 65 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 65 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd year 12 10 0

Net amount payable 52 10 0

On £200 Bonds, 2 s. d. 130 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 130 0
Less Tax at 6% in the 2nd year 24 10 0

Net amount payable 105 10 0

Payment will be made in full at the Demand on the day of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager. [2201]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned FRANK SMYTH and JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE, carrying on business as sharebrokers at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style or firm of "VERNON & SMYTH," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 30th June, 1918.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.

F. SMYTH,
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE. [2195]

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I shall continue to carry on the business of a Sharebroker at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style of "VERNON & SMYTH."

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.

F. SMYTH. [2196]

NOTICE.

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I have established myself in business as a Share and General Broker under the firm name of J. S. DOBIE & Co.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.

J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE. [2197]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Happy Valley, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres, Feet, and Inches	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	As per plan.	20 1/2	172	3,433.50

[2193]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George Building, Hongkong, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 3rd July, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1918. [2170]

FOR SALE.

ONE 70 H.P. HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR. Run about 1,000 miles.

Apply to — Box No. 2171, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2171]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFBRAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to — Fook Yuen, 77, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Chok, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lan Bridge, Canton, For particulars.

THE TUNG NAM MINING CO., Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1918. [2158]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Asiatic desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE! COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application. [2155]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to — ARKFOON Y. APCAR & CO., Des Vaux Road Central. [2169]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshui, Canton.
No. 57, TEN PAKE, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to — THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [2168]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PAKE.
4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PAKE.
Apply to — LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"ABERTHOLWYN," No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.

Apply to — HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

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WATSON'S

PULVOSMIDROSIS.

AN IDEAL DUSTING

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Keeps the feet and armpits

cool and sweet in the warmest

weather and removes any

unpleasant odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

In tins 50 cts. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

[18]

MARRIAGE.

TREVILYAN-FERRIS.—At the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on June 10th, MAY VENNE FERRIS, the sixth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. FERRIS, of Shanghai, to HERBERT HARRINGTON TREVILYAN, of Vancouver, B.C.

DEATHS.

LAIDLAW.—At Wuhu, on June 17th, JOHN WASON LAIDLAW, Standard Oil Co., of New York, aged 36 years.
SILVA.—At the Orphanage, Peking, on June 19th, SEUNG MARGARET DA SILVA, (née Aurora Melina Basto da Silva), Sister of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent of Paul, and eldest daughter of Antonio Manuel d'Araujo e Silva, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD JULY, 1918.

GREEK AND THE WAR.

"It is the merest hypocrisy, for England and France to talk of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg after what they have done and are doing to me," said ex-King CONSTANTINE in 1910, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press. This statement has supplied the key-note for an extensive German propaganda which proclaims that the Allies have in fact done to Greece what they falsely accuse Germany of doing to Belgium. The basis of this German-made legend is that CONSTANTINE was the Greek people, and that he was neutral. The publication of the Greek White Book and the documents laid before the Greek Chamber, however, have effectually disposed of the legend. It was always obvious from his actions that CONSTANTINE was never neutral. He was—as Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL declared at the banquet held at the Mansion House to celebrate the anniversary of Greece's entry into the war—"German-hearted," and the greatest obstacle to the concerted plans of Greece and Great Britain. As to CONSTANTINE's claim to represent the Greek people, only this need be said. The Allies have withdrawn their military control from Greece, and the Greek people, once more united and free to act through a constitutional Parliamentary

Government, have promptly broken off relations with Germany. Will Germany withdraw her military control from Belgium, and will Belgium then break off relations with France and Britain? The absurdity of the question gives the exact measure of the falsity of the German legend about "the oppression of Greece."

The three facts that come out clearly from the official Greek documents are these—that the Greco-Serbian treaty did in fact bind Greece to help Serbia in the events which arose; that CONSTANTINE was throughout in the service of Germany, and did, under cover of a pretended neutrality, render Germany great assistance; and that Germany played a double game, which inflicted on the Greek race the worst danger it has suffered for a century. The key to the whole story is given by two telegrams which at the outbreak of war passed between the KAISER and CONSTANTINE. On August 4th, 1914, the KAISER telegraphed through the Greek Legation at Berlin that he had signed a treaty of alliance with Turkey; that Roumania and Bulgaria had joined Germany in the war against Slavism; and continued: "Do not forget that, as you are a German Field-Marshal and the husband of my sister, your place is at my side. Do not forget, also, that I have given you Kavala. I ask you to do what we have so often talked about." CONSTANTINE replied: "The Kaiser knows that my personal sympathies and political opinions draw me to his side. I shall never forget that it is to him we owe Kavala. After mature consideration, however, I fail to understand how I can be profitable to him if I mobilise my army at once." He then stated that the Anglo-French fleet would prevent the concentration of his army, and continued: "Without being able to render him (the KAISER) any service, we should be wiped off the map. Consequently, I am of opinion that circumstances impose on us neutrality, but this can be profitable to him." Therefore, while the responsible Ministers of the Crown were giving assurances to Serbia and the Allies, the Central Powers knew all the time that Greece would in fact follow a diametrically opposite policy. A series of German attempts were made to induce Greece not merely to repudiate her obligations but also to attack Serbia, and when the Greek Minister at Berlin recollected that Greece had a treaty with Serbia, Herr ZIMMERMAN, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, naturally replied:—"To-day treaties have very little value." The intrigue, carried on behind VENIZELIS' back, came to nothing at the time, though everyone remembers VENIZELIS' famous remark: "Greece is too small a country to commit so great an infamy." Greek feeling was then too strong for the pro-Germans; but in January, 1915, CONSTANTINE managed to be "profitable" to the Kaiser, a proposed intervention on Serbia's behalf being quashed by the Germanised General Staff on the ground that it was not safe in view of the strength of Bulgaria—the same General Staff who in May, 1914, had told VENIZELIS that the Greek army could victoriously resist both Bulgaria and Turkey without aid from Serbia. When the elections of June restored VENIZELIS to power, CONSTANTINE and his Germanised supporters prepared for a coup d'état. The opportunity came in September, with the Bulgarian attack on Serbia. On the 21st, VENIZELIS, as responsible head of the Government, and in "complete agreement" with the King, promised France and Britain that Greece would mobilise, on condition that the Allies landed troops at Salonika to assist. They agreed. On the 23rd, CONSTANTINE, for his own purposes, ordered mobilisation. On the 26th, VENIZELIS declared in the Chamber that the army would have to fight not only the Bulgarians but the Austro-Germans, and the Chamber passed a vote of confidence. The German Ambassador, however, intervened, and at his request, the King, now that the Allies were committed to the Salonika expedition, demanded VENIZELIS' resignation, thus definitely placing himself outside the Constitution. VENIZELIS resigned at 3 p.m. on October 5th, two hours before the Allied disembarkation began. The Chamber promptly overthrew the new Ministers, and the King thereon violated the constitution afresh by dissolving the Chamber. He was now an autocratic ruler "answerable only to God," and relying for support on the Germanised Higher Command of the army which he had mobilised to support his coup d'état. The invitation of the Allies to Salonika had been turned into a trap. It is now known that, had Greece intervened on behalf of Serbia

and prevented the junction of the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans even for a month, Bulgaria would have run out of munitions. By the spring of 1916 the Bulgarians were on the Greek frontier. In May, after a number of violations of Greek territory by the Bulgarians which were not resented, Fort Rupel, the key of the passage of the Balkans, was handed over to them without a blow. They might have been the King's allies, as, in fact, they practically were. There is evidence that the cession of Fort Rupel was worse than mere political treachery; it was paid for. Last August M. NEONOPONTIS, the Greek Minister of Finance, unfolded in the Chamber the story of the loan of 73,000,000 drachmas which the Skouloudis-Gounaris Government obtained from Germany "without deeming it necessary to inform Parliament of its intentions," and the conclusion of the loan coincided with the surrender of Fort Rupel. Great stores of food and of guns, rifles and ammunition were taken at Kavala by the Bulgarians, and the Greek population was left to starve. Germany had officially guaranteed the freedom and property of individuals; but, nevertheless, the Bulgarians set themselves scientifically to annihilate the Greek element in Macedonia without any hindrance from Germany. Salonika was saved for Greece solely by the Allies.

The relations between Greece and Turkey illustrate still more strikingly what German friendship for Greece means. From 1913 onwards Turkey was really, by German direction, waging undeclared war on Greece, through the persecution of the Greeks of Asia Minor. Down to August, 1914, 250,000 Greeks had been driven from Turkey and their property, worth £20,000,000, confiscated. After the outbreak of war matters moved much faster. CONSTANTINE, if he had really been solicitous for the Greeks of Asia, had his opportunity in February, 1915, when VENIZELIS proposed to mobilise an Army Corps and attack the Dardanelles. Britain had guaranteed to Greece the Greek districts of Asia Minor, and had undertaken to arrange with Russia any difficulty the Russian Government might feel over the presence of Greek troops in Constantinople. Gallipoli at the time was practically undefended, and the Turks had actually decided to evacuate Constantinople; despatch after despatch to this effect was received from the Greek representative there. CONSTANTINE at last gave his consent, real or feigned, to the expedition, no doubt well aware what was to happen. The Germanised General Staff intervened and refused to walk in at the open door on the ground that "Greece has nothing to do with Asia Minor." Such was the solicitude of the King and his friends for the Greeks of Turkey. It was one of the most "profitable" things they ever did for the Central Powers; it saved Turkey, and condemned the Greeks of Asia to go the way of the Armenians. On August 20th, last year, M. POLITIS, Greek Foreign Minister, laid before the Chamber a report dated 20th April, 1917, from the Greek Minister in Constantinople, who stated that both the Turkish Ministers and the German Ministers had admitted to him that the extermination of Hellenism was the outcome of a resolve of the German General Staff. And these are the Germans whose Government has the unspeakable hypocrisy, when their crimes have been fully exposed to the world, to talk of "the oppression of the Greeks by the Allies."

Ultimately, as is well-known, a congress fully representative of Greeks abroad met in Paris and attempted to recall the Greek Government to a sense of duty. VENIZELIS made a stirring appeal to the King. When this and every other peaceable attempt failed, VENIZELIS set up a Provisional Government at Salonika, and was followed by all Greeks not held back by force. The Allies still showed astounding patience; seeing that CONSTANTINE's army threatened their rear; even the treacherous massacre of French and British sailors at Athens at the end of 1916, followed by the persecution and murder of VENIZELIS by the Government—the only blood shed during the "oppression of Greece by the Allies"—brought no punishment. At last the Russian Revolution gave the Western Allies a free hand; they at once took action to depose CONSTANTINE and restore the Greek Constitution, as was their right and their duty under the Treaty of London. To-day the Allied control has been withdrawn and the Greek people are again united and masters of their own destiny. Their first act was to break off relations with Germany and to organise a force to co-operate with the Allies in Macedonia. Their two offers to assist earlier in the war will, doubtless, be remembered, as Mr. CHURCHILL says, when the democracies of the world are assembled at the Conference table.

The first meeting of the General Military Service Tribunal will be held in the Council Chamber to-day at 3.30 p.m.

Dr. Lita Tung and Chieting U. Ting, chemists to the H. A. Mfg. Co., Shanghai, are leaving the Colony for the Northern Settlement.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation will hold its annual school swimming sports at the Victoria Recreation Club this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Saturday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 (3 deaths); bubonic plague, 4 (4 deaths); enteric fever, 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

The American Post Office continues to do a flourishing business in War Savings Stamps; so much so in fact that the stock has been entirely sold out (says the N.C. Daily News). The June price of these G.85 stamps was G.84.17 and the sales since June 1st has amounted to 4,790 stamps (roundly G.80,000), which was 1,082 stamps more than the May sales. Another supply is expected about July 1st and in the meantime orders will be booked at the July rate, \$4.18. These stamps increase in value one cent gold per month and are redeemable at any time. On January 1st, 1923, they will be cashed in at G.85. Chinese are the chief investors, naturally; not so much for the interest earned as the speculation on exchange five years hence.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Mok King-yu has telegraphed to Peking stating that he has recruited a few regiments, loyal to the Central Government in Chiu-chow and Swatow, and requesting \$400,000 for military expenses.

LIU-CHOW BESEIGED.

Lung Yu-kong (General Lung's brother) has wired to Peking that Liu-chow is besieged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRO-GERMANS OCCUPY IRKUTSK.

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.

A message from Harbin, dated June 16th, confirms the report that Austro-German ex-prisoners have occupied Irkutsk.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, July 2nd.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.
Chan Ping-kwan, Governor of Kwangsi, arrived at Wuchow on the 28th ult. Chan will proceed to Kwai-lan and inspect all the fortifications on his way.

Several gunboats have been dispatched, by request, to Wuchow to convey Kwangsi troops to Canton.

GENERAL LUK AND SHUM CHUN-HUEN.

General Luk Wing-ting has sent delegates to welcome Shum Chun-huen to Canton. It is possible that he will come to Canton to consult Shum.

THE CHINA BANK.

The resumption of the business of the China Bank has been postponed owing to the purchase-money for the gunboat Kwang-hoi not having been paid. It is said that the bank will re-open this week. EXPEDITION TO KWANGYUNG.

After the proclamation to attack Kwangtung was issued the Premier ordered General Lung Chai-kwong to set out from the direction of Liu-chow, Li How-ki from Fukien, and Chang Wai-chi, the Chief Commander, from Hunan and Kiangsi.

According to Peking cables, Chang has arrived at Kiu-kiang (on the Northern borders of Kiangsi) and the offensive from all directions is expected to open shortly.

THE LIU-CHOW FRONT.

It is reported that violent fighting has been in progress on the Liu-chow front during the past few days and Liu-chow city is surrounded.

It is said that Lung's troops in the city are drawing their supplies from Kwang-chow-wan and they can therefore offer strong resistance. The Tsuchi has again requested the French authorities in Kwang-chow-wan to preserve neutrality. Commander Sun Hung-ying has left the Liu-chow front with his army to attack King-chow.

THE WAR.

BRITISH CAPTURE THE MOST DEBATABLE POINT ON THE ENTIRE FRONT.

ITALIANS TAKE MONTE VALBELLA.

PART OF RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET BLOWN UP.

SUCCESS OF NEW BRITISH TANKS.

Branco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, June 30th.
10.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in a successful daylight raid eastward of Hobeac.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 30th.
11.35 p.m.

Hostile aerial activity yesterday was not great, but we destroyed nine and drove down eight. Five British machines are missing.

We carried out much important reconnaissance work and dropped 151 tons of bombs in the day-time on railways at Lille, Courtrai, Comines and Estaires. There was mutual bombing at night-time, but the enemy did practically no damage and lost a machine.

We dropped 16 tons of bombs, of which eight fell on railway connections at Tournai. All the British night-fliers returned.

The Air Ministry official report states:—Bombing squadrons on Saturday night attacked railway works at Thionville, sidings at Metz-Sablon, aerodromes at Frezenoy and Boulay, and on other objectives, but the mists prevented observation of the results.

We dropped many bombs on Sunday on the Haguenau aerodrome, with good results, also on the barracks and station at Landau. We destroyed three hostile machines over Landau. Two British machines are missing.

MOST DEBATABLE POINT ON FRONT.

LONDON, June 28th.
10.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—We successfully advanced this morning nearly a mile, capturing ground at the most debatable point on the entire front, just west of Bois Dabai, which forms the north-west angle of Nieppe forest. This was the point in the last Flanders offensive at which the enemy thrust was hardest, in order to bring off a flanking attack on to the high ground east of Kemmel. His possession of the forest would have opened the way to an advance on Hazebrouck, entailing a possible retirement from Ypres and the dismemberment of our forces holding the hilly country between Cassel and Aeschperberg.

The enemy's former attempts in that direction, though frustrated, rendered our position cramped for future operations. This morning the advance, therefore, was designed to enlarge our holding. The attack was launched at six o'clock on a front of 6,000 yards from Vieux Berquin on the left to Pont Tournant on the right. Our objective was the line of small streets named Plate Beque, 1,500 yards away, which we attained completely without hitch or contretemps.

Lancashire and Yorkshire troops were engaged, also those of the southern countries. The enemy made a fight, but never looked to have a chance of winning, and his losses must have been considerable. We captured

250 prisoners in the main attack, besides 44 in an attack north of Plate Beque, and six machine-guns. Our prisoners belonged to the 32nd Saxon and the 44th Prussian Reserve Divisions, some of which are poor specimens of men and soldiers. They report a considerable outbreak of influenza among the German troops.

Our losses were light until Beque was reached, when two farm-houses defended by machine-guns gave trouble. The operation on the whole could hardly have been more successful.

FRENCH FRONT.

NEW TANKS IN BATTLE.

LONDON, June 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—An important part was played in the battle of June 28th between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest by the new small tanks, which for the first time were engaged in considerable force. They are about a quarter of the size and weight of the ordinary battle tank and carry a crew of two, of whom one steers and the other operates the gun and machine guns. The new tanks are much faster than the ordinary tanks, and can climb a slope which the latter could not attempt, and can be swung completely round in their tracks in a few seconds. Their small size and high speed naturally make them a more difficult target for the enemy's artillery than the heavy tanks.

On each side of the Cutry Ravine the ground rises steeply 300 feet. Further to the left the right slope is less sharp, and the tanks were able to crawl up. The French infantry stormed the cliff-like ascent on each side and passed round the head of the ravine, and continued the advance to a mile from the starting line in the valley. The majority of the 1,200 prisoners were taken in the ravine.

FIGHT FOR CUTRY RAVINE.

The fighting on June 28th centred mainly round Hill 162 and Cutry Ravine. Hill 162 is the highest point in the region and its possession enables us to overlook the enemy's positions in the rear. Cutry Ravine is a small, deep valley immediately north of Hill 162. Its value for the enemy lay in the fact that it contains deep subterranean quarries in which he was able to keep large quantities in dangerous proximity to our lines and safe from our guns.

The operation was effected without preparation, and all our objectives were occupied, despite the nature of the ground, within half-an-hour of the opening of our barrage and before the enemy had time to organise resistance.

The ground on the right of Three Poplars was actually taken by a charge of the light tanks, which crossed amid a hail of machine-gun bullets, the infantry following. The tanks accompanied the infantry who took the Cutry Ravine, and they rolled along the edge of the Ravine firing down among the Germans crossing the plateau. Although exposed to very heavy artillery firing the tanks continued to assist the infantry throughout the engagement, one remaining under fire over four hours.

AIR-FIGHTING.

On June 28th and 29th, 15 enemy aeroplanes were brought down, 10 others were put out of action and two captive balloons were set on fire.

Our bombing planes during the same period carried out day and night raids, when tons of bombs were successfully dropped on aerodromes on the Somme, bivouacs in the Rozières and Braye region, the valley of Avre, railway stations at Soissons, Ferente-Ardensis, etc. Moreover, five tons of explosives were dropped on June 28th on the German troops preparing to counter-attack in the Cutry region.

Lieutenant Ponck brought down three enemy aeroplanes on June 28th and two on June 27th, making his official total 40. POSITIONS IMPROVED.

Paris, July 1st.

A communiqué states:—South of the Aisne we improved our positions in the region of St. Pierre Aigle and took 100 prisoners.

There was quiet elsewhere.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS CAPTURE MONTE VALBELLA.

LONDON, June 30th.
7.20 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—Supported by the Allies, we captured Monte Valbella on June 29th, after a bitter struggle.

Large masses of the enemy counter-attacked day and night, but were repulsed by our infantry and decimated by our artillery and aeroplanes' machine-gun fire.

The position was victoriously held. We captured 21 officers and 789 men belonging to four divisions, also cannons, trench-mortars and machine-guns.

We captured a well fortified post on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso, taking 33 prisoners.

IMMENSE GRAVITY OF AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

Rome, July 1st.

A semi-official reply to Premier Wokele's speech declares that the latter constitutes an official admission of the immense gravity of the Austrian disaster.

M. Wokele tries to soothe public opinion by doubling the Italian and halving the Austrian losses. M. Wokele asserted that only 70 regiments, otherwise 200,000 men, participated in the battle. Therefore, the Austro-Hungarian losses, on his showing, were 50 per cent, but Austrian prisoners are agreed in stating that 42 divisions, otherwise 460,000 men, were engaged. Therefore, M. Wokele's proportions, as corrected, show the Austro-Hungarian losses were 200,000 men. Moreover, we took 10,000, not 12,000, prisoners.

AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

A wireless Austrian official report claims that the Italian attacks on Monte Valbella were completely repulsed.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITONS BOMB VARDAR VALLEY.

LONDON, July 1st.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—British aviators lavishly bombed the Vardar valley and the Sere-Drama railway. They felled one enemy machine.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN COAL FOR DUTCH POTATOES.

THE HAGUE, June 30th.

It is officially stated that the Government has agreed to export new potatoes to be equally distributed among the belligerents. Germany has undertaken to send 60,000 tons of coal to Holland in July.

FAMINE EXPECTED IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

The *Telegraaf* says that new potatoes are already being exported to Germany at the rate of 50 wagon-loads daily.

The *Telegraaf* protests against the export, because a famine is expected in Holland next winter.

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET.

LONDON, June 30th.

The revenue for the quarter was £155,733,320, compared with £115,959,290; and the expenditure £728,975,677, compared with £671,286,773.

THEIR MAJESTIES SILVER WEDDING.

WOMEN WAR-WORKERS' HOMAGE.

LONDON, June 29th.

Three thousand women war-workers formed a procession in London to-day and presented an address of homage to their Majesties the King and Queen on the occasion of their silver wedding. No fewer than 25 different uniforms were worn, presenting a remarkable and striking spectacle as well as testifying to the wonderful part British women have come to play in winning the war.

His Majesty the King, addressing them at Buckingham Palace, paid a warm tribute to their splendid services, and hoped that their labour might soon have its reward in a decisive victory and enduring peace. He wished them God-speed.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

Austro-German Socialists have informed M. Troelstra that they favoured a peace of understanding on the basis of the Stockholm declarations, but not on the basis of the *Entente* Socialists' Memorandum.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS SEIDLER'S RESIGNATION DECLINED.

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.

A message from Vienna says the Emperor Karl has again refused to accept the resignation of Dr. von Seidler and his Ministry, and announces the convocation of the Reichsrat.

GERMANY'S USE OF DUTCH RAILWAY.

THE HAGUE, June 30th.

It is semi-officially stated that the transport of German goods on the Limburg Railway is not restricted to goods for civil use in Belgium. The Germano-Dutch agreement does not provide that the transit of goods such as timber shall be dependent upon guarantees regarding their use.

THE ALLEGED "BLACK BOOK"

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

Berlin newspapers state that the Prince of Wied first heard of the alleged existence of the "Black Book," mentioned in the Billing case on June 4th, through the newspaper reports of the trial.

KERENSKY IN PARIS.

LONDON, June 30th.

M. Kerensky has arrived in Paris.

FOOD DIFFICULTIES IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 30th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl, owing to the insupportable difficulties of the food shortage, despatched a letter to the Kaiser on the subject. A conference occurred at the Main Headquarters, the Hungarian Food Minister participating.

It is stated that an agreement was reached relative to a joint systematic utilisation of all grain stocks until the new harvest.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, June 30th.

That a sensation was created in Austria by the Hungarian Premier's speech is shown by the fact that the official correction called this morning arrived before the report of the speech.

AUSTRO-GERMAN-ROUMANIAN TREATY.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

A Bukharest message states the Rumanian Chamber, sitting at Jassy, on June 28th, passed the peace treaty with the Central Powers. Only five deputies, including General Averescu, opposed the treaty.

WAR-PRISONERS' EXCHANGE.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

Sir George Cave, in an interview, said he hoped the naval division men and British civilians from Germany now interned in Holland would be included in any agreement for an exchange of prisoners. He anticipated the Conference would conclude shortly.

NATIONALISTS' AIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, June 30th.

Dr. Hertzog, in a speech, reiterated a warning against violence, and declared that all the Nationalists were seeking could and would be achieved by constitutional means alone. South Africa had had enough of armed protests and unarmed rebellions, and nothing was to be feared in the Orange Free State. He hoped the Transvaal would be imbued with the same spirit.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

The Senate unanimously passed the 2,409 million dollars' Fortification Bill, providing for an enormous increase in the manufacture of ordnance supplies. The Senate also passed the Army Appropriations Bill, providing an expenditure of 12,080 million dollars.

Both measures now go before a conference of both Houses.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

REMOURS DESIGNED TO INCITE THE PUBLIC.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

A message from Moscow via Berlin states the President of the Ekaterinburg Soviet telegraphed on June 24th that the rumours of the murder of the ex-Tsar are lies designed to incite the public.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

LONDON, July 1st.

A Moscow message dated June 29th states that the Foreign Commissary, informing the Press that part of the Black Sea Fleet returned to Sebastopol and that the other part blew itself up, says it was agreed to return the fleet expressly on the condition that Germany and her Allies would not use it in the war and would return it to Russia after the war. He says it was only on the condition that the fleet returned that Germany stopped the advance of the troops on Novo Rossisk.

NAVAL CAPTAIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MOSCOW, June 30th.

The Bolshevik Court has passed sentence of death upon Captain Stehansky, ex-Commander of the Baltic Fleet, on a charge of opposing and discrediting Soviet rule.

M. Krylenko was the prosecutor.

The Central Executive Committee of the Soviets dismissed the appeal against the sentence.

GERMANY JUSTIFIES THE SEIZURE.

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.

A Berlin semi-official message, describing the events leading to the seizure of the Black Sea Fleet, alleges a contravention of the Peace Treaty by the Fleet's continued activity.

The principal units went to Novo Rossisk after the German occupation of Sebastopol. Acute differences of opinion on board the ships led to the Dreadnought *Sumobudnaja Rossia* being torpedoed by the destroyer *Kertech*, while several destroyers were forced to run ashore. However, the Dreadnought *Volia* and several modern destroyers returned to Sebastopol on the 19th, "where the entire Black Sea Fleet still fit for war purposes is now under German control."

HAMMERSMITH ONE-MAN BUSINESSES.

The effect of the Military Service Acts on one-man businesses in Hammersmith has been considered by the local Council, and the Town Clerk has put forward a proposal for the formation of a Small Holding Co. to carry on the businesses, the company to pay the profits as allowances to the dependents, thus safeguarding the interests of the small traders called up for military service. He has been authorised to arrange for a special sub-committee to deal with the scheme.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE WAR.

UNIVERSITY SOLDIERS.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S PRAISE. A welcome was given at the University College, University of London, on May 6th, to Professor McLaughlin, head of the Department of History of Chicago University, and Mr. Charles Moore, who have been sent over from the United States to lecture in the universities of this country on the causes leading up to America's participation in the war and the ideals for which she is fighting. Viscount Bryce presided, and amongst those present were the Duke of Connaught and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education.

In proposing the toast of "The Allies and the Allied Cause," the Chairman said he had lately heard from the President of the United States that one of the largest universities, Harvard, had sent in proportion more men to this war than went to the War of Secession on the side of the North nearly sixty years ago. The whole energy of the young men of America was now being spent in making themselves efficient to take part in the great European war. This was the most wonderful thing that had ever happened in the history of America, which had thrown itself into this conflict because it was first and foremost a conflict for two principles, the principles of the moral and intellectual progress of the world, against what the German Government, German professors, and a large section of the German people thought were their own laws of civilisation, the search after scientific and material progress with wealth and enjoyment as its main objects. It is the same spirit which is animating both the youth of England and America, who fought for the justice and freedom of the world.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, responding, said the Allied cause was something that cut deep down into human nature. America had, throughout her long history, kept together away from European wars. She was only in this war because it was a war between the principles to which reference had been made by the chairman.

AN INVINCIBLE SPIRIT. The Duke of Connaught, proposing the toast of "The Visitors and the Universities of the United States," said he had great pleasure in joining in the very warm welcome which was being given to their guests that evening. He hoped they would accept the rationed dinner which was offered to them as a slight token of welcome given by the University of London. They had been told of the very leading part which the Universities of the United States took in their country. He had been long enough on the other side of the Atlantic to have formed the same opinion. We in England hardly knew how great was the part occupied by the professors of the great Universities of the United States. There had been very friendly interchanges between the professors of the United States and those of Canada, and he only hoped they might continue. It was for the best of the two countries. During their present visit to this country the two gentlemen who were their guests that evening would find in visiting the Universities, not only as many students as there used to be, but very good men. It was true they might find them all in uniform, but they were men of education, men of intellect, and men of culture, although hard at work learning military duties. They would see what the spirit of our Universities was—that in a time of stress, devoted as they were to their several vocations in the great Universities, they came and all had joined as officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates in the forces.

"No man has done more," said his Royal Highness, "to uphold the honour of the country than the soldier from the universities of England." (Cheers.) We have recently had visit from many distinguished citizens of the great Republic. Among them have been Colonel House, Admiral Sims, and General Pershing, and it is therefore fitting that gentlemen who represent the literary and educational side and that of art should come to us from the United States to show us that they also share in our views, which have been so well expressed this evening, and which they are going to tell as about—the reasons why America came into the war and is going to continue in the war. Those reasons I think we shall all appreciate, and I may tell them also that they will see for themselves in the universities which they are visiting the fine spirit which exists in every part of the country, a spirit which is determined to support the Government of this country in this war, which was not of our seeking, but which we are determined to bring to a successful issue. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury supported the toast.

AMERICA "COMING BACK." Professor McLaughlin responded to the toast, and referring to the troops now crossing the Atlantic to Europe, said America was coming back. It was coming to Europe to help in the task of making democracies safe and civilisation secure. It was offering itself for those principles of free government which were sent from England or brought from England three centuries ago by Sir Edwin Sandys, the Earl of Southampton, William Bradford, and John Winthrop. "Well now," continued Professor McLaughlin, "a nation can do more than give its life to save it. Yes, one thing more, it can give its life in the hope of saving others. One can only pray that we shall continue to backslide to be true to the highest principle of our spirit, and that we can tell by your side for whatever is biggest and best. Much has been written and much has been said about institutions and about democracies, but we have all come to realise the truth of the old adage that 'if words are the daughters of earth, deeds are the sons of Heaven.'"

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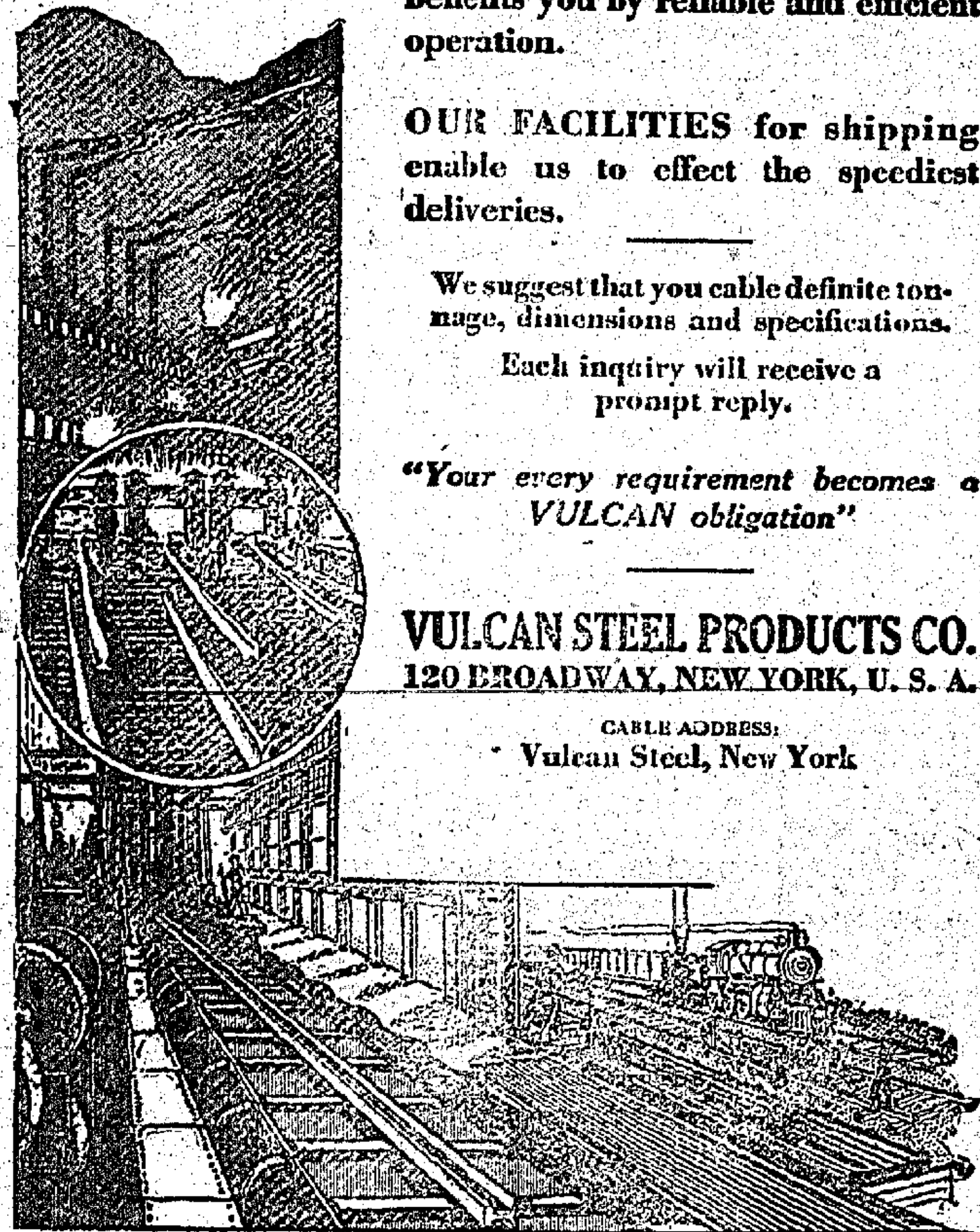
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THE PRICE OF TEN DAYS LEAVE

[BY LIEUT. F. J. SLEATH.]

Robert William entered his friend's dugout and rudely tumbled him off the narrow clay ledge on which he was sleeping. "Wake up!" he said shortly.

Henry James rose from the floor, glared sourly at the intruder, and began to take off his tunic and roll up his shirt-sleeves. "Peace!" said Robert William imperiously. "I've come to tell you about your leave."

"Leave?" he added hurriedly, as Henry James still came at him.

Henry James paused irresolutely. "Leave!" he muttered. "Why, I'm not due for it for nearly six weeks yet."

"I know," said his friend, imperturbably. "I've got a scheme to get it all the same."

Henry James put up his fists again and advanced once more to the attack.

"I have, honestly. It's a certainty," protested Robert William, nevertheless backing nervously towards the door. (Henry James had been champion heavy-weight at school.) "Think of the sycamores budding in Hyde Park."

Henry James unrolled his sleeves and put on his tunic. "I'll give you just five minutes, you blighter," he said.

"And if you cannot justify your waking up a tired hero like myself, I'll take off my tunic again."

Robert William dramatically flung down some papers on the table, sending the acetylene lamp tottering weakly against the wall, and the two sat down together to examine them.

They were typical specimens of the English public-schoolboy officer, fresh featured and clean-limbed, with power to lead and command written all over them.

They were the best of friends, and had been so from the very early period when they had begun their school career together. They had turned up at the school at the same hour, dowered with a lengthy list of high-sounding christian names, native symbols to a lengthy list of uncles and great uncles.

They had been subjected to the same acute inquisition by a horde of laughing comrades-to-be. "What are your names?" they were asked, and the long, sonorous prefixes had been declaimed by each. With the true incoercible instinct of the English schoolboy against all forms of swank, the inquisitors had chosen the two most common of their titles and solemnly christened their newcomers afresh.

The pair of them stood the trial gamely, but after it was over they had turned and fought their judges, receiving a mighty drubbing but winning a whole-hearted and lasting respect. And their friendship dated from the moment that Robert William and Henry James came into the world as such.

Robert William smoothed out an aeroplane photograph of the sector.

"Here are the German trenches opposite," he said. "Note the unbroken stretch of entanglements. Here is a later photograph. Do you see those two little black smudges edged with white leading under the German wire? These are saps leading out to bombing or listening posts still to be constructed. In this third photograph the posts have come into existence. You note they have been built to cover the space between them, which is one of the weakest points of Fritz's firing-line."

"That five minutes is nearly through," reminded Henry James grimly.

His friend went on without noticing the interruption. "You see this white smear between the posts as though someone had drawn his finger across the negative. That is the sign of footprints. It means that the space between is being patrolled. Now do you see?"

"I don't. And you have half-a-minute to go."

"This is a quiet bit of the line," continued Robert William, unconsciously accelerating the rate of his words. "The General wants prisoners. He has promised ten days' leave to anyone bringing in one. There are our prisoners, and

Henry James was trying to rise, buckle on his revolver, and reach for his knob-kerry all at the same time.

The two left the firing-line and crawled towards the German position. Ten yards from the entanglements they paused, and, searching carefully around them, they found a shell-hole into which they slid.

According to Robert William's calculation the track of the German patrol skirted the edge of their hiding place. The harsh voices of German soldiers passing down the trench came quite clearly to their ears. They could even detect the slow footsteps of the German N.C.O. charged with firing Verey lights from various portions of his line, and tell when a high-explosive was going to be fired by the pauses in his ponderous stride. But to such sounds they gave scant attention. All their hearing powers were concentrated on the catching the first muddy swish which would tell them of the approach of the German patrol.

At last it came. They saw the forms of two Germans looming towards them in the darkness. Robert William unhitched his knob-kerry and prepared to spring.

Henry James held him down just in time. A voice hailed the patrol from the German trench. In the dim light of a distant starshell they saw three men standing on the parapet, evidently a visiting officer's party asking the patrol for information. The Germans walked by the shell-hole unharmed, while the two British officers crouched down in its depth.

Another moment of waiting and the German trench was silent, with naught either to warn or protect the unobservant patrolmen. Henry James' right uppercut swished up from the darkness, and one German took the full count in the mud.

Robert William's knob-kerry disposed of the other equally effectively. The Germans awoke to the feel of the cold revolver muzzles at their necks. Like wise men they rose in silence, and led the way to the British line.

Two days later, Robert William and Henry James went down the line by leave-train—the scent of Hyde Park's budding sycamores almost in their nostrils.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN via CHEFOO & WEIHAWEI	"CHIPSING"	Wed, 3rd July, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wed, 3rd July, 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Thurs, 4th July, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"TUENSANG"	Fri, 5th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TAISANG"	Sat, 6th July, 11 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri, 15th July, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "EWAISANG" and "VITIM". Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MAJILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Majila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when intermediate calls.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Zuluat Dala.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER SEVENTH GOVERNMENT PASSENGER REGULATIONS. All European passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photograph and description affixed thereto. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

Telephone No. 215, Feb. 10

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, July 2nd

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
Day	at 2 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.45	29.54	29.65
Temperature ...	75	80	78
Humidity ...	91	69	92
Wind Direction ...	West	ESE	NW
Force ...	4	0	0
Weather ...	bcy	cl	or
Dew ...	2.73	—	1.45

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st 81

Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd 73

THE NEW FREEMAN REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
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THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG	KOBE & MOJI		3rd July	MACASSAR
TJIMANOEK	AMOY	8th July	10th July	BATAVIA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building Managing Agents [62]

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Fortnightly Joint-Service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	to Sails.
To SAN FRANCISCO.		
RINDJANI	8,000	12th July.
GROTIUS	10,000	26th July.
ORANJE	8,000	9th Aug.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone 1574-1575-1576.

Agents [62]

Ships, Engines, Boilers, Motors.

TAIKOO DOCK

Agents for John L. Thompson & Co. Ltd., Marine and Boat Builders, Light Draft Carriers, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and pleasure craft of every description.

The Tarkoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hongkong, Ltd.—Battersea & Swiss, Hongkong, China and Japan, Agents, Tarkoo Dock, Telephone 212.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON."
THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524.
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON E.C.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2ND JULY, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather
Vladivostok	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donin Island	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinshang	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changshai	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	8 a.	29.69	81	87	S	10	o
Amoy	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	8 a.	29.80	77	81	SEB	2	o
Taihou	8 a.	29.79	77	—	—	—	—
Nai-hu	8 a.	29.79	77	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	8 a.	29.79	77	—	—	—	—
Koshan	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	8 a.	29.78	79	—	—	—	—
Canton	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	8 a.	29.64	80	89	SEB	4	ed
Gap Rock	8 a.	29.61	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	8 a.	29.55	79	95	SEB	0	o
Wachow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuhen	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capot James	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admiral	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale 8. Scale of Windman, blue sky, 0 detached cloud, 4 drizzling rain, 4 to 8 shower, 8 hail, 1 lightning, 0 overcast, 2 passing shower, 2 sea r. 1 sun, 1 shower, 1 thunder, 1 visibility, 1 new wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 9th July, 1918.

Day of Week	Day	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Height	H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Height
Wed.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		4 45	5 7	11 51	2 4		
		5 58	4 3	10 43	3 0		
Thurs.	4	5 34	6 2	1 34	3 8		
		7 28	4 1	11 37	2 2		
Fri.	5	6 22	6 7	2 0	1 0		
		8 40	4 0				
Satur.	6	7 9	7 1	0 23	3 3		
		9 33	4 0	2 46	0 6		
Sun.	7	7 55	7 4	1 8	3 3		
		10 28	4 0	3 56	0 4		
Mon.	8	8 40	7 6	1 58	3 2		
		10 59	4 1	2 26	0 3		
Tues.	9	8 23	7 5	2 26	3 1		
		11 32	4 1	4 38	0 4		

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO DAY.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 8th July:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 2nd, at 12.40.—Owing to the lack of telegraphic returns (this morning, it is impossible to summarize pressure changes and distributions. No weather map will be issued.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 3.72 inch. Total since 1st January, 41.32 inches, against an average of 38.98 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: S & S.W. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Forecast: S & S.W. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

Former Change: None.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.
Signal. Symbol. Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILLIAMS & BUCKWELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 4th July, 5 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 5th July, Noon.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUANGKIANG"	On 9th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ..	THURSDAY, 4th July, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ..	TUESDAY, 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Lake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

and above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
DAVID HARRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	at	Str. from Colombo	MARSHALL	at
COLOMBO	NOON		IS	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Lines.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
FACILE SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'pore	Due at	Due
	about	about	MARSHALL	at
			IS	LONDON

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 12 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADOMI MARU ... 12,500 tons	Tues. 8th July, 11 A.M.
	KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 tons	Fri. 19th July, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons	Sat. 20th July, 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU ... 13,500 tons	Sat. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... Fri. 19th July, at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Wed. 14th Aug., at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	TUES. 16th July
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 10th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2176 and 2175.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Ujssu i, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

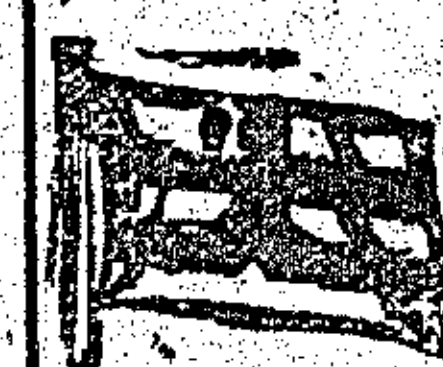
Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 22nd July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Malacca, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Suez, Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbor Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 7th July at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"WOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 4th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th. "CHINA" August 31st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.

Princo's Buildings.

CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG
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